

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1 and 7 as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) A method for determining down-regulation of gene expression of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) coreceptor, comprising the steps of:

- a. culturing cells capable of expressing said human HIV coreceptor;
- b. dividing said cultured cells into a plurality of groups;
- c. introducing predetermined progressively increasing amounts of Product R to said plurality of groups of said cultured cells, respectively, by electroporation;
- d. culturing said plurality of groups of said electroporated cells;
- e. preparing a total RNA from each said group of said cultured electroporated cells after step d, respectively;
- f. reverse-transcribing the mRNA of said HIV coreceptor from each said total RNA by a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to produce an RT-PCR product;
- g. measuring the amount of said RT-PCR product produced from each said group of said cells; and
- h. comparing the relative amounts of said RT-PCR products from said plurality of groups of said cells to determine the reduction of said RT-PCR product,

wherein Product R is made by a process comprising the steps of:

- a. mixing predetermined amounts of casein, beef peptone, ribonucleic acid (RNA), bovine serum albumin and sodium hydroxide in a predetermined amount of water;
- b. autoclaving the mixture from said step a until RNA is completely digested;

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- c. cooling the product from said step c, said cooled product comprising solids;
 - d. removing said solids from the product from said step c;
 - e. adding water to the product from said step d; and
 - f. adjusting the pH of the product from said step e to a biological acceptable pH range.
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7. (Amended) A method for determining down-regulation of gene expression of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) coreceptor, comprising the steps of:

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- a. dividing cells capable of expressing said human HIV coreceptor into a plurality of groups;
 - b. introducing predetermined progressively increasing amounts of Product R into said plurality of groups of said cells, respectively, by electroporation;
 - c. reverse-transcribing the mRNA of said HIV coreceptor of each said groups of said cells by a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to produce an RT-PCR product;
 - d. measuring the amount of said RT-PCR product produced from each said group of said cells; and
 - e. comparing the relative amounts of said RT-PCR products from said plurality of groups of said cells to determine the reduction of said RT-PCR product,
- wherein Product R is made by a process comprising the steps of:

- A3*
- a. mixing a predetermined amounts of casein, beef peptone, ribonucleic acid (RNA), bovine serum albumin and sodium hydroxide in a predetermined amount of water;